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## New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

The Geneva Tribunal will probably adjourn sine die early next week. Pero Hyacinthe is about to be married, Gen. Cluseret and another Communist have been sentenced to death. - The members of the Bavarian Cabinet have resigned. The Frankfort Exchange has excluded new issues of Georgia bonds from its transactions. —— The Congress of the International Society assembled at the Hague. —— Cholera is raging in many places in India.

County Clerk Hickox of Pope County. Ark., has been killed by unknown assassins, who also mortally wounded Justice Allen. —— Campaign speeches were made by Gen, Carey and Gen, Hawley, at Portland, Me., and by Senators Trumbuil and Thurman, at Columbus, O. A personal encounter took place at Louisville, between Blanton Duncan and Dr. Keller. - Judge Louis Dent caned an editor of The Capital, at Washington

Custom-house Inspectors have organized associations to evade the new Civil Service regulations and to collect illegal assessments. —— The Brooklyn Police Commission is said to be controlled by Federal office-holders Gold, 113‡, 113‡. Thermometer, 730, 803, 670

The news from Louisville is not all the friends of the movement could wish. Mr. Blanton Duncan has had a fight which it is feared may drape his eye too deeply for his parliamentary duties to-morrow, and it is ascertained that five of the New-York delegation have their photographs in the Rogues'

There was an inspiring mass meeting yesterday at Columbus, Ohio. The citizens had the rare opportunity of listening to speeches from Senators Trumbull and Thurman, the two men who preserve in the highest degree the true Senatorial traditions of legal conscience and constitutional learning. The tribute of the latter to the former was a model of generous yet dignified culogy. The Liberal and

The Press (Philadelphia) makes an earnest appeal to Mr. Wilson and Gov. Hawley. If it does not cause these gentlemen to blush, they are well seasoned. They are adjured, on their own personal characters, to ask themselves the question whether they would support a proved rogue like Hartranft for Governor in their own States. If not, whether they consider it honest or decent for them to come to Pennsylvania and ask the people to vote for him. That is the question, and if there is any of the old stuff left in either of them, it will respond to a challenge so frank and so reasonable.

The official murders in Pope County, Arkansas, have begun to bear their bloody fruit. The people of that region have been so harassed and injured that it is not surprising that the baser sort should have conceived the lawless idea of meeting murder by murder. Dodson and Hickox, the Sheriff and County Clerk who committed the murders of arrested citizens on the highway, have been fired at and Hickox killed. The assailants, emboldened by their success, then shot the Justice of the Peace who was holding an inquest over the body of Hickox. Such, at least, is the story which the murderer Dodson brings to Little Rock, and presents as the basis of a demand for martial law. His report may possibly be true, but should not be received wholly on his assertion.

Our letters from Maine bear witness to the energy and spirit which appear every day plainer in the canvass in that State as the hour of election approaches. There has never been a more desperate effort made by any Administration to control the expression of the popular judgment upon its conduct. The Government organization is perfect and tyrannical. But it is unable to prevent desertions, and utterly incapable of dampening the enthusiasm of the opposition. The Stafe is flooded with speakers from abroad, with money, with documents, and with misrepresentations. Yet, in spite of all this, the Grant people are seriously anxious lest their majority of 1868 shall be largely reduced. We can give them no encouragement. We think their fears well founded.

To-day Vermont holds her election, the following being the rival candidates for the State offices:

Governor ... Julius Converse, Lt.-Governor . Russell S. Taft, Treasurer ... . John A. Page, A. B. Gardner. W. H. H. Bingham. Henry Chase.

We anticipate a reduction of the Grant malority as shown at the last State election corresponding to this, viz., in that of 1868; though not so great a reduction as would be certain but for the bullying and proscription which lead many to think it not worth while to go through so much to accomplish so little. They will reason differently at the November elec-

value than now. The last Republican majority in Vermont was 21,309. The last majority at the State election in a Presidential year was 27,324. In 1864 the majority at the State election was 18,977, and in 1860 it was 20,230.

Gen. Grant has taken a chivalrous revenge upon Gen. Banks. Mr. Miles Banks, brother of the General, who has been for the last eleven years an Inspector of Customs in New-York, and has performed his duties in the most satisfactory manner, has been dismissed from his place without cause assigned. We these things from our Civil Service Reformers who believe in the sincerity of Gen. Grant. Nothing is too big or too little for his malicious interference. He turned Mr. Motley out of office for a speech of Sumner's, and now discovers and strikes a brother of Gen. natty's suggestion drew up a private and con-Banks in the quiet place in the Custom-house where Lincoln placed bim, and where his own merits have sustained him ever since. We should like to know what Mr. Geo. W. Curtis thinks of this. But we never shall.

The brothers-in-law are growing belligerent.

Some time ago brother-in-law Cramer received a whipping in the streets of Leipsic from a boy whom he had insulted and refused reparation, and in consideration of this service was appointed Minister to Denmark. Judge Louis Dent, pondering this matter, doubtless indulged in a little sum in proportion. If being caned entitles a brother-in-law to a foreign mission, what would cudgelling somebody amount to? He prudently chose an elderly gentleman in broken health for the experiment, and beat him about the head with a stick. The ostensible cause of this brutality was that Mr. Henry Reed, the gentleman so assailed, was Associate Editor of The Capital, which had copied from some other paper an account of the way in which Mr. Farrand got his Consulate. Dent is a prudent brother-inlaw. He took good care not to call the Editor to account, as Col. Piatt is a young man in good health. But he sought out Mr. Reed, an infirm gentleman of sixty years of age, with health impaired by a lifetime of honorable and conspicuous work in journalism, and used his bludgeon upon him. We really do not think the welfare of the country absolutely requires four years more of the rule of this charming family. Casey at New-Orleans is of course an ornament to the Civil Service, but ters and Gatling Guns. Cramer is not so bad. He is so far away that he does not damage any one but traveling Americans, and if they do not like to be on the same continent with him they can come home. But even he is not essential on without Cousin Silas Hudson in the Guatemala mission. As for Judge Dent, he would do well to enjoy his life as much as possible for a few months to come. After next March he will have to earn his own living, and if he continues to knock elderly gentlemen on the head it will no longer be considered pretty and playful by admiring office-holders.

DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICANT

If the Louisville Convention have no other showing the Grant party how much nonsense their organs have been talking about an imaginary change in Mr. Greeley's political principles. While they have been crying every morning that the Liberal candidate for the Presidency has sacrificed his convictions and turned Democrat for the sake of the nomination, they have been working with all their might to disprove their own stories by getting up a Bourbon candidate on the express ground that Mr. Greeley does not represent Democratic sentiment, but is, on the contrary, a good Republican. If the present canvass of Gen. Grant's friends were not conducted on a system of unlimited lying without Democratic organization is well advanced in parallel in our political history, there could be Greeley is supposed to be rather a plainspoken person, and if there is any public man in America whose political sentiments have been expressed with more force and frankness than his, we should be glad to know who it is. He has always been a member of

such party, and he is a member of it now. But the Republican party and the Renomi nation party are two very distinct things. We do not admit the right of Oliver P. Morton, Zachariah Chandler, Benjamin F. Butler, and Ulysses Grant to excommunicate anybody whose theory of Republicanism does not rise higher than theirs. They look upon politics as a business pursuit; we care rather for the triumph of sound principles than the success of any individual candidate. The creed of true Republicanism will be found in the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Greeley has signified his belief in that by his explicit letter of acceptance, his letter to Senator Schurz, his speech at Portland, and many of his less important utterances. Every word in that platform harmonizes with Mr. Greeley's political record and with the aims of the party to which he has devoted so many years of his life. In that platform the true Republicanism of the present day, which throws behind it the dead issues of the war, and looks forward to the remaining works of peace, finds a complete ex-

Nor has Mr. Greeley abated one particle of his hostility to that spurious form of Democracy which is now represented by such men as Blanton Duncan and the other tools of the Administration at Louisville. The Democracy which neither learns nor forgets, which would revive Slavery, pay the Confederate debt, pension the Rebel soldiers, undo the work effected by the Constitutional Amendments .of that false school of Democracy Mr. Greeley is now what he always has been, an uncompromising enemy. But that party is only an insignificant handful. The real Democracy of 1872 is the party which sent its delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and there formally renounced the dead past, and ratified the resolutions adopted by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati. With that party, and with all who accept the Cincinnati platform, Mr. Greeley is honestly prepared to act. That party has made its new departure in good faith, and has reached a point where, without dishonorable surrender on either side, it can freely cooperate with those who were once its bitterest opponents. In politics there is no vitality without progress. All that there is good in the Democratic and Republican parties alike has advanced since the war, and if the two columns have met on common ground all sensible patriots should rejoice.

on the side of the strong against the weak, of liberty against oppression, of justice against fraud, of equal rights against class privilege, that the legal commitment is without the And those who cannot accept the principles enunciated by their National Convention at papers, a fact which not only makes the comtion, when their votes will really be of less Baltimore and by the Liberals at Cincinnati mitment illegal but places the Justice in a of how to foot the year's bills with the meager by all the surviving members of his family.

ought not to vote for Mr. Greeley under any delusions; for he does accept them in letter and in spirit.

CONNATTY AND JONES.

Mr. Doolittle has made a reply to the attacks of The N. Y. Times in the Connatty matter, of which we print this morning all the essential portions. The case is a very simple one. The man Connatty, one of those crawling parasites, without honor or conscience, which infest the Capital, obtained a permit to trade in cotton towards the end of the year 1864, when they were freonce more beg some word of comment on quently given. Wishing to curry favor with a prominent man, he went to Mr. Doolittle with his permit, and voluntarily offered to assign him a portion of the profits of the enterprise. He urged this upon the Senator until he consented to the arrangement, and at Confidential memorandum embodying the substance of the conversation. Nothing ever came of the matter. Connatty kept the memorandum, and recently, after the lapse of eight years, desiring to turn a dishonest penny by the only quarter in America where so dirty a piece of business could be transacted, and sold it to The N. Y. Times. That paper printed it, in fact has contained very little else for the past month, and the Grant Committee have had a fac simile of the memorandum prepared for extensive circulation.

This is the whole story, as it appears from the statements of Mr. Doolittle and of Connatty. On points where they differ, the public will of course believe Mr. Doolittle. A fellow who would sell a confidential letter from a friend will, of course, not hesitate at perjury. But the discrepancies are not essential. The incident is sufficiently clear. Mr. Doolittle committed the error of believing and trusting a scoundrel whom he should have kicked out of doors, and pays the penalty in this disagreeable controversy. But no candid man can say that in doing this, to use his own language, he "violated any law of God or man." An error of judgment and an error of taste is the full extent of his transgression.

We take this occasion once more to call the attention of the Grant organs to a far more serious charge, made by a far more respectable authority, against a far more prominent personage, Mr. Doolittle is a private citizen, not an office-holder nor a candidate for office. He was accused by The N. Y. Times, which is not he is too prompt in his use of Revenue Cut- particular in matters of libel, of an act which if proved would have been merely an offense against taste and delicacy. We have published the charges and the defense. But we have never seen in any Grant organ a word of mention of the grave accusation made in The Chicago Tribune, the principal organ of public to the life of the nation. We might even get opinion in the North-West, against the personal and official integrity of the President, in the matter of the Swedish Colony lands. This was no mere error of judgment, but an unpardonable public sin. The President was accused, in the most formal manner, of having accepted from J. Russell Jones of Galena the deed of a valuable piece of ground in the outskirts of Chicago for the nominal compensation of One Dollar, Jones having obtained this land in an alleged illegal manner from the Trustee of appreciable result, it may perhaps do good in the Swedish Colonists who owned it. A circumstance which adds to the suspicious character of the transaction is, that about the same time this J. Russell Jones, a man conspicuously unfit for diplomatic position, was appointed Minister to Belgium, where he still

remains. We published the attack upon Mr. Doolittle the morning after its first appearance. We delayed the publication of this grave charge against the President several weeks, waiting and hoping to see it contradicted by his authority. We published it at last with the expectation that the publicity given it in our columns would provoke the President or his friends to set at rest so injueven now to see some trustworthy or plausible explanation of the matter which might cleanse the stain upon the Presidential office. We have all some property in the character of our Chief Magistrate. We should all be glad to see the more sordid charges against the Republican party since there has been any | Gen. Grant disposed of. We should rather defeat him on the ground of his failure as a civil servant than on grounds of mere personal morals. But his friends ought to understand that charges like the one we have referred to, made by an authority so powerful and respectable as The Chicago Tribune, and apparently proved, cannot be passed over in silence. If not disproved, they will be believed, and if they are believed, it will not only injure Grant to an extent not easily calculable by the conscienceless politicians who surround him, but will seriously damage and tarnish the prestige of the Presidential office. We do not yet relinquish the hope that the President may clear himself from this imputation. We could have no worse news to announce than that the story is true, and the President doesn't care to notice it.

BLOOMINGDALE ONCE MORE.

The closing communication of our reporter on the Bloomingdale abuses appears in this morning's TRIBUNE. But happily the investigation does not halt. It is returned to-day to the province of the Supreme Court, where the McCabe case comes up for further inquiry. What has been revealed in these columns will warrant the Justice who has been appointed to hear the case in devoting ample time and the most searching examination to the development of the whole truth in this special instance. We are in receipt of information as to the management of the wards for women at Bloomingdale which, if confirmed by this and investigations to be made into other cases. will warrant the most summary action on the part of the Supreme Court and the Lunacy Commission.

The investigation of THE TRIBUNE has developed all that it set out to accomplish. It has been shown that physicians can be had at random to swear a man's wits away with less hesitation than they will attempt the least difficult of surgical operations; and that briefer examination is needful to satisfy the average family doctor that a man's brain is disordered than that his leg is broken. Any surgeon would have ascertained by actual examination that a limb was broken before preparing to set it, no matter how positive the patient's assertion of the fact might be; but in the case of simulated lunacy, not one, but five physicians accepted the statements of others as proof of the existence of the disease. In brief, All true Democrats henceforth will be found it has been shown that the medical examination into lunacy apparently of the most serious examination sworn to in the commitment

most unfavorable light. It has been shown that the physicians at the Asylum violate the regulations of the Governors without hesitation even at a time of such excitement as would naturally make them careful as to whom they received. Further, it is clear that if the physicians have any system of classification, the one in immediate charge when reporter was presented does not our know his profession and is unworthy the trust reposed in Thim. The indifferent and sometimes brutal manner of the vulgar attendants in the Lodge; the insufficiency and a body of model men. bad preparation of the food; the co:nfortlessness of the confined quarters-these are conditions of the mismanagement which require no further testimony. The dispassionate statements of the reporter fully assure the thoughtful of the truth of former accounts to the same effect. His present story further reveals that in the quiet wards the treatment is comparatively improved, but that the food is insufficient for patients recovering from the disease. The most damaging facts against the physicians is that they know of the brutalthe sale of this confidential paper, he sought ities of "the Lodge" for Excited Patients, and habitually threaten refractory patients in the quiet wards with imprisonment in the Lodge as a punishment, and that they are ever eager to evade publicity by discharging patients for whom writs of habeas corpus have

been obtained. More remains to be developed in regard to this Asylum, but it is properly the business of the Court and the Commission to do the work. The charges are not merely charges of abuse, but of repeated violations of law and morality, which, if established, justify the fullest punishment of the law. The proceedings in court will be watched with the greatest

MORE FRAUD.

The franking fraud at Washington has not been stopped yet. The Grant Committee is sending out campaign circulars, in the German language, as usual under the real or counterfeit frank of some Senator or Representative, and we have just received a copy of "Circular No. 8," containing a long and ingeniously misleading essay on the National Finances. At the bottom of this document the Hon. Z. Chandler, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee, reminds his correspondents that when they write to him they need not pay their postage. The frank used on this circular is that of the Hon, and

Rev. James Harlan. It is very well known, both to Mr. Harlan and to the Postmaster of Washington, under whose personal direction these documents are folded, franked, and mailed, that Senators and Representatives are prohibited by law from sending any free matter through the mails except their correspondence, the proceedings and debates in Congress, and public documents printed by order of Congress. Mr. Harlan, therefore, and Postmaster Edmunds, and other parties to such transactions, are concerned in a conspiracy to swindle the Government. Is it utterly impossible to drive the Administration into taking notice of offenses committed by its own servants?

PENNSYLVANIA TEACHERS' CONVENTION, Recently the teachers throughout our neighboring State of Pennsylvania assembled in Philadelphia to hold their nineteenth annual Convention. There is something in the mere fact that any body of men and women engaged in the same employment voluntarily choose to meet together in order to promote an esprit de corps, and to urge and inform each other as to their work, which tends to prove that they go to that work in the spirit of artists and not as drudges. But outside of this consideration there are a few noticeable points in the report of this Convention which make it a subject of general interest. There are but one or two States in which the education of the children is as rious a report. It is not to any one's interest thoroughly and successfully systematized as Ohio, and the effective work is now beginning no question on such a case as this. Mr. that it should be true. We should be glad in Pennsylvania, or where a higher average best men in the profession in that State, and indeed in the country, were present in this Convention, and it is to be presumed, when they spoke at all, brought to the speaking their best matter and manner. We are constrained to say that, while the subjects of the addresses have so far been often of vital importance, the style has been curiously marked, not surely by incorrectness or inelegance, but by a correctness too heavy, an elegance that was forced, a wit and energy hackneyed, unspontaneous, molded and produced to order and by rule.

> ply because it is suggestive of an important truth. The defect does not certainly arise from any lack of mental force or familiarity with the best models among English writers; it is only the result of a certain withdrawal from the great currents of thought and feeling. The teacher is too often a man of his text-books, and it is well for his pupils if they be not a generation behind the study of which they profess to be the exponents. the common schools, the teachers are usually educated but in one narrow groove, that of the branches which they intend to teach. Science and literature, outside of that, are too frequently a dull Ultima Thule to them which they do not wish and certainly never expect to explore. Especially is this the case where, as in Philadelphia, the teachers are selected from the promising pupils of the high schools. The aspirant naturally confines his efforts for the attainment of proficiency to the petty scale of school-books required for success in this point; and once in the treadmill of teaching, and in the receipt of his \$300 or \$600 per annum, is tempted to extend his researches but a short distance outside of it. Now we want in the man who teaches our sons grammar and mathematics not only a grammarian and mathematician, but an intelligent instructor, who shall strike his keynote in harmony with the spirit of the age.

We call attention to this circumstance sim-

A significant proof of how httle this is the case with the mass of teachers, and by how many their occupation is held to be a question of so much work for so much wages, instead of a noble and ennobling service to humanity, is given in the first days' proceedings of this very Convention. The question of Teachers' Institutes being brought before the Association, it was suggested that the attendance of the teachers should be made legally compulsory, as in no other way was the maintenance of the Institutes practicable. The measure of enthusiasm here must be low, indeed, either in the acquiring of knowledge themselves or the business of communicating it to others. A common-sense argument in their favor lies, it is nature is farcical. It has been established true, in the very fact of the \$300 to \$600 salary. Men of wide information or successful zeal as teachers are not often to be had at that price; or, if once obtained, the question

allowance is apt to put all other questionsmathematical, literary, or otherwise-out of their heads. This view of the subject we commend to the consideration of the Convention. All subjects have their financial bases, which deserve looking into. One of these, by the way, is the reckless proposal by this aforesaid Association to begin a monument to "departed 'instructors," which should cost \$75,000, as soon as \$10 could be raised. There is a happygo-lucky spirit in this mode of procedure, notably Micawberish and curious in so grave

In this elastic climate of ours, though there are

sudden transitions, there are no surprises. We pass with the greatest calmness from Midsummer to Autume, and the citizen who had a sunstroke yesterday accepts a cold in the head to-day as something entirely regular and reasonable. Only a day or two ago the sky was as brass and the sidewalks and walls of the city were vast reverberating reservoirs of heat. It would have required a creative imagination of the highest order for any one to think upon the frosty Caucasus. There seemed nothing beyond the day's probabilities. The coming of Autumn was as far away as the Millennium. The woes of the present hindered our conceptions of the good things of the future. But there was a day of wind and a night of rain, and the air was cooled as if by magic. Nobody was astonished, no one grateful. People laid aside their sun umbrellas added a blanket to their bed-gear, and and those of a rash and unrighteous education, when caught in a cool draught, blasphemed the weather they had longed for. A new pulse of life is beating in the city. In Wall-st, the Bulls are coming back from the green pastures beside still waters where they have been gathering nerve and brawn, and routing the Bears, who are made torpid by the cold weather. The stately mansions in the Upper City take on new faces. The shirt-sleeved and frowsy domestics disappear from their perch in the drawing-room windows. The Avenue is invaded anew by the familiar legions of fine and delicate beauty, a little colored and strengthened by the wholesome life of the sea-side or the mountain. The walls become blotched with brilliant play-bills. The children of the sock and buskin again spread their borrowed names on the posters. The ingratitude of man shines out most glaringly in the fact that, instead of giving thanks that the Autumn is here, he begins to grumble that the Summer is gone

There is a good deal of tragedy in the word "lost" even when we do not use it in its theological sense. 'Child lost" is a phrase painfully suggestive, nor is it pleasant for a wife to lose her husband. Yet nothing is more common than mysterious disappearances. The English police during 1870 were called upon for assistance in the cases of 5,753 lost persons, and of these 3,734 were under ten years of age. police found and restored 2,619 children and 446 adults; 62 adults committed suicide; and at the close of the year four children and 65 adults were still missing. It will be noticed that the police were much more successful in finding children than adults, which leads to the suspicion that a good many of the latter were not particularly desirous of being found, having their own reasons for remaining "lost," Some of them still missing at the time of making up the report may ultimately be found, but, of course, there must be some who will never be

If Mr. Wilson has really forgotten whether he was ver a member of the American or Know-Nothing order, he will, of course, thank us for reminding him of his own statement in regard to the matter. In an excellent speech which he made on the 9th of October, 1855, printed in The Tribune of the following day, he said :

day, he said:
"I saw last Winter, gentlemen, in Washington, that an effort was to be made to force the American party to how down in abject submission to the Slave Power; and, gentlemen, I made up my mind THAT AS A MEMBER OF THAT ORGANIZATION, if that organization attempted to be a pre-Slavery organization, if I had the power I would a pro-Slavery organization, if I shiver it into ten thousand frage

This was an entirely proper resolution, frankly and spiritedly stated. It is a pity that seventeen years of politics have so taken the bloom from the Senator's sincerity that he shuffles and dodges the issue when he is asked if he ever was a "member of that organization."

In skimming the various Grant organs one is tempted to paraphrase the famous philosophic mot of the Grand Duchesse thus: "If they have nothing to abuse they must abuse what they have." For not being able to find anything to attack in the Liberal Republican candidate, they take it out in amount of talent is employed. Many of the shaking very uncleanly fists at THE TRIBUNE in a columns. There's no more comical reading these days than the political page of one of these Court journals. In a column of campaign paragraphs one finds sandwiched at regular intervals dreadful re citals of THE TRIBUNE'S evil doings, while Mr. Greeley gets comparative reverence. It is an odd and amusing feature of the campaign which merits notice merely because it is odd and amusing.

> The abject misery of the Grantites would be appalling if it were not so very funny. They are driven to seek comfort in all manner of holes and corners-even from the cold-blooded and uninterested fish. Think of an editor chronicling with a phantom smile that once upon a time there dwelt in a pond a trout bearing the pet name of "General Grant" and another swimming under the honored cognomen of "Horace Greeley;" that the latter was nalevelently attacked, killed and eaten by the vigorous "General;" and that, therefore, nothing can be more certain than a Liberal Republican defeat in November! Could there be more pathetic comedy than this? Where's the astrological Professor of Astronomy who conjured on President Grant's presence at Utica? Here's a companion after his own heart.

The members of the historical Lincoln Cabinet, whose names are inseparably connected with the greatest events of his administration, were Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury : Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General; and Edward Bates, Attorney-General. Of these, Messrs. Stanton, Smith, and Bates are dead. Mr. Seward takes no part in the canvass. All the rest, Chase, Welles, and Blair, heartily and vigorously support the candidacy of Greeley and Brown.

It requires a good deal of skill and good taste to write a neat puff for an undertaker. A newspaper editor in Council Bluffs says: "Since we have to use coffins, we prefer those which Riley furnishes. We took a view of his supply of the commodity yes terday afternoon. His stock would even carry the city pretty well through an average siege of cholgra. Beside these, he has a good supply of picture frames"-suitable for the portraits of the deceased, we suppose.

The uncertainty about the number and names of the lost is one of the sad features of the Metis disaster, as of almost all similar casualties. It is the object of a passenger list to forestall such suspense but where lists are kept with the carclessness which at present prevails-often surnames only being

Angels defend us! There is in the City of Providence an antique and rusty sheet which has the frightful temerity to call itself a newspaper, and to maunder idiotically still about that ridiculous "Rebel pension" story. Where have its poor old brains gone? We shall next have it printing as news Father Noah's happy escape or the tea fight in Boston Harbor.

mirable large lithograph of Mr. Greeley, surrounded by the people to do the people's work. Otto Knirsch of Hoboken, N. J., has made an ad-

CAMPAIGN MISCELLANY.

SENATOR SCHURZ IN INDIANA. HE MAKES A MIDNIGHT SPEECH TO A LARGE

ASSEMBLAGE AT SAN PIEERE-A GENEROUS OVATION AT LOGANSPORT.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Indianapolis, Sept. 2 .- Senator Schurz left Michigan City at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday night by spe-cial train for Lafayette. At San Pierre, between ii and 12 o'clock, he found the midnight sky lighted by bonfire and a crowd waiting a speech, which he was forced to give them. On the southern border he recently addressed a meeting at sunrise to which novel experience was now added the spectacle on

the northern border of a midnight appeal for reconciliation. He reached Logansport at 10 o'clock this morning and had a magnificent ovation this evening, the broad street being filled from curb to curb with eager listeners. He was introduced by Gen. Grover, the oldest sitizen of the town, a life-long Republican, whose hears beats in sympathy with the Liberal cause.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS. GOV. KOERNER ADDRESSES HIS GERMAN FELLOW-

CITIZENS AT SPRINGFIELD-AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION - THE RENOMINATIONISTS READ GEN. FARNSWORTH OUT OF THE [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.-The Hon. Gustav Koerner, Liberal candidate for Governor, spoke in Ger-man here, this evening, to an immense audience. His speech was replete with cogent reasons why the Gernans should vote for Greeley. He was vociferously applauded and at the conclusion of his address he was upheid and carried from the hall by his enthusiastic countrymen. It is asserted by ward canvassers that not a single German of character can be found in the city who will vote for Grant.

The patriotic course of Gen. John F. Farnsworth aggravates the Grant men that the Winnebago County Republican Convention held at Rockford, on Saturday. passed a series of resolutions demanding that he resign his seat in Congress on the ground that he has turned from the party that so long honored and trusted nim, and is now a "virulent enemy of the present wise and efficient National Administration," thus placing himself in direct antagonism to the known wishes of those who

THE CHANCES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP. A number of leading politicians have already gone to Syracuse to attend the meeting of the Conven tions there on Wednesday, and many delegates will leave

It is generally understood that the nominations for both Governor and Lieutenaut-Governor will be conceded to the Democrats, and it is supposed that these nominees will be selected, as usual, by regular ballot, before any formal union of the two Conventions,

For Governor, the candidates most talked of are the Hon. Francis Kernan, the Hon. Augustus Scheil, Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach, and the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter. The World yesterday announced that, of these, Gov. Beach seemed to have the best prospects. Samuel J. Tilden is understood to believe Kernan's chances the best, and to favor his nomination. Mr. Schell is not known to be taking any active part in the contest, but his cause has been netively pressed by many friends. Mr. Potter may have active supporters from his own recion, but if he has large strength throughout the State it has not been developed.

It is not impossible yet that an effort may be made to induce Judge Sanford E. Church to withdraw his refusal and become a candidate, in which case the chances would be at least even for his nomination by acclamation. The mention of Mr. O'Conor's name has been es. tirely dropped since it was ascertained that he had committed himself to the policy of holding the Louisville Convention.

The later indications are that the Congressman at Large will be conceded to the Liberal Republicana. Among these the most prominent candidate is the Hon, William Dorsheimer of Buffalo. The Hon, Samuel 8, Cox, however, and sundry other Democrats, are active ompetitors for the nomination, and it is not impossible that, in some rearrangement of the distribution of offices, an effort may be made to secure the Congressman at Large for the Democrats.

A REPUBLICAN TO REPUBLICANS .-- I. THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE THE PRESIDENCY.

SIR: I have known Horace Greeley for almost a quarter of a century. For the last half of that period is has been my privilege to see him often, and to have op portunities of observing what manner of man he is, Without claiming an extra share of ability to judge of men, I may be excused if I think that I possess such ability to an average degree, and in the exercise thereof I do, without the least doubt or hesitation, say to Repub whom to intrust Presidential duties. Am I asked on what I base such juigment ! I answer:

He is honest.

He is ladustrious.

He is free from bad habits. He is morally as pure as the new-fallen snow.

He is capable of filling any place that the would co-

He is familiar with the history of our country.

He is known by, and knows as many of our public mes, as any man in the Union.

He knows the capacities of the people and the re

ources of the nation. He is conversant with the powers and duties of the Federal Government, how far it should go in protecting the citizen, and where it should stop in its dealings with

He is lealous of the national honor, and would always maintain it, as well with foreign governments as in its

pecuniary and other obligations. He is incapable of a dishonorable act as a citizen or of isreputable conduct as an official, and I am quite sur-

that public trusts confided to him will be held in hosor, administered in justice, and faithfully executed in accordnee with law and for the interest at the people.

Does a candidate for the Presidency require other and setter qualifications than these! Have any of our

Presidents possessed either or all of them in a greater degree than does Mr. Greeley 1 I think not. Is my opinion governed by reason or personal regard f For about one-third of a century Mr. Greeley has been writing or speaking on public matters, about public men, on questions of political economy, on national. State, and municipal affairs, on questions of morality, on personal rights, on international law, and he must have written intelligently, understandingly, or he would not, could not, have had the largest continuous body of readers and listeners that any American has ever been honored with or encouraged by; and it does not become those who to-day oppose his election to say that he was an ordinary writer, for no man of ordinary apacity has ever acquired the great influence on the public opinion of this country that has been conceded to Mr. Greeley. To say that he was an ordinary writer is to belittle the intelligence of that great throng of Americans who have been reading his writings an hatening to his addresses during all these long To deny his integrity of purpose is to slander the American people, particularly that great element which braces the educated, religious, thoughtful, moral por tions of our countrymen, outside as well as inside litical organizations, for no American ever has had so many clergymen, statesmen, lawyers, physicians, teachers, students, and all those classes whose brains move the masses and whose morality keeps society from utter degradation, as readers and auditors as has Mr. Greeley as editor of the Tamens and as a speaker on the ros-trum. Can a man of this sort be other than capable,

honest, true to his trusts?

No question of public importance has ever escaped, is pen or speech, and never has he been found uphosfing. pen or speech, and never the state of tound uphooning evil or apologizing for wrong; never falling to teach the evil or apologizing for wrong; never falling to touch the ignorant how costly ignorance is; never coasing to teach that honesty, industry, temperance, and fragality were better than their opposites. No manner of public policy better than the opposite the condition of the people ever encountered the opposition of his powerful pen, but, on to go down with the sinking vessel—they are useless.

There is evident need of reform in this matter.

encountered the opposition of his powers to always found in him the contrary, such measures have always found in him the contrary, such measures have always found in him an able and zealous champion. Did flood or fire lay an able and zealous champion. waste a hamlet or city, who so prompt to call for aid to the suffering, as the Editor of THE TRIBUSE. If famine or pestilence struck down the people foreign clime, who so ready to give and urge of give, as THE TRIBUNE Editor! Who among our of and speakers did more efficient work than Mr. G in the great cause of Land Relorm, whereby m on millions of acres of God's fruitful earth were without price, for God's toiling children † Ever at ail times and under all circumstances; he been defending the weak in their rights ago strong in their wrong-doing. Such a man can t

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